The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA——PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUS.

No. 451.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Public Sales.

On Friday next at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store,

113 pieces of Iriſh Linen on a credit of 30 days, for approved notes; beſides a variety of

Wet and Dry Goods

for caſh.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

Feb. 23.

Notice.

THE ſubſcribers to the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY againſt fire are hereby notified that the declarations are lodged with me, which they are requeſted to call and receive, ſo as to have them immediately filled up to be forwarded to Richmond to aſcertain what each ſubſcriber has to pay—and when it is conſidered that the mode propoſed is equitable, ſecure and cheap, and buildings not inſured is no real property, for ſhould it be deſtroyed the owner looſſes all, and by this plan of inſurance every ſubſcriber's property in buildings is ſecured at a ſmall expence in the firſt inſtance, and if no conſiderable loſſes happen, the intereſt will accumulate ſo as to pay back the inſured their firſt premiums, and as a further encouragement to the well wiſher to the proſperity of Alexandria, I am authoriſed to ſay that all the money already ſubſcribed (or to be ſubſcribed) in Alexandria and its environs ſhall be veſted in Alexandria Bank Stock, I therefore flatter myſelf on receiving large additional ſubſcriptions.

JONAH THOMPSON.

Feb. 18.

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of mine on four notes for 1041 dollars 66 cents each, given to Dr. *Henry Roſe*, the 11th of November, 1795, payable as follow, viz. 3, 6, 9 and 12 months after date, as I am determined not to pay them, not having received value for them.

THOMAS RICHARDS.

Alexandria, Feb. 4, 1796.

Ten Guineas Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber this day, a negro man named CHARLES, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, walks lame and turns out his toes: he had on, when he went away, a handſome broadcloth coat, thicklet breeches and a caſſimere waiſtcoat, but as he took away ſeveral other clothes with him may have changed them—I bought him of Mr. Tibbs of Weſtmoreland county. Alſo, a Mulatto girl named HEINY, about 16 years of age, ſtraight and tall and walks very erect, and is a handſome girl: ſhe had on, when ſhe went away, a green cloth jacket and petticoat and took ſeveral other clothes with her, particularly a white linen gown—I bought her of John James Maund, Eſq. of Weſtmoreland. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the negroes to me in this place or half that ſum for either.

Whoever harbours ſaid negroes may expect to be proſecuted.

JOHN GILL.

Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1796.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the month of September laſt, a Negro man named BURR, about 5 feet 7 inches high, ſtrong and well made, of a black complexion, and very large eyes. It is likely he has changed his dreſs and has a forged paſs, as he is a cunning artful fellow. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro, and ſecures him ſo that his owner may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home.

SPENCER GRAYSON, jun.

Colcheſter, Feb. 15, 1796.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 9th inſt. from the ſubſcriber living in Frederick county, Maryland, a Mulatto man named DANIEL, 30 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, is a ſpare fellow, has buſhy hair, has a ſcar over one of his eyes: he had on and took with him the following clothes, one blue cloth coat, half worn, with yellow buttons, one ſwandown veſt, one pluſh do. ſtriped red and blue, two oſnaburg ſhirts, one pair or caſſimere breeches, one pair of beaver coating overalls, one pair of new ſtockens, old ſhoes, a half worn felt hat, the above fellow has I expect a paſs. Reaſonable charges will be paid for bringing him home.

ROBERTSON EASTBURN.

February 18.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

The Columbian Mirror AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

LETTER from Governor JAY.

New-York, January 19, 1796.

A friend of mine lately ſent me your addreſs to your conſtituents, relative to the treaty. I have read it with great pleaſure.

I obſerve in it the following paragraph, viz. "Objections both perſonal and conſtitutional, have been made to Mr. Jay, He has been ſaid to be prepoſſeſſed in favour of Britain, and an avowed enemy to France. If this had been true it would have been a ſufficient reaſon for rejecting him; but it is not true. I can contradict it, and do ſo on my own knowledge. I heard Mr. Jay expreſs in public and private, and thoſe who have been much more and much longer acquainted with him, aſſure me that he always has expreſſed the utmoſt pleaſure in the French revolution and the warmeſt wiſhes for its ſucceſs; the greateſt diſlike for the former government, and ſentiments of the higheſt eſteem and reſpect for the nation."

I am much obliged to you Sir, for this vindication; but it being ſummary and in general terms, and comprehending only one of the points, I think it beſt, in order to obviate all other further queſtions, to ſtate particularly, my ſentiments relative to them both.

It has for obvious reaſons, been judged convenient, to repreſent me as being ſtrongly attached to the intereſts of Britain, and equally hoſtile to thoſe of France. Before I take notice of either, I will premiſe that as it is my duty, ſo it is my inclination and reſolution never to be a partizan of any foreign court or nation; but to be and remain with thoſe independent and genuine Americans, who think it unwiſe and improper to meddle in foreign politics, and who regard all foreign interferences in our councils, as derogatory to the honor and dangerous to the beſt intereſts of the United States.

Not being of Britiſh deſcent, I cannot be influenced by that delicacy towards their national character, nor that partiality for it which might otherwiſe be ſuppoſed not to be unnatural. I nevertheleſs continue to concur in and to expreſs thoſe ſentiments of eſteem for that nation, which are expreſſed, and I believe with great ſincerity, in the early journals of Congreſs. It is not from the characters of this or that adminiſtration, or prevailing party in the government, that the character of a nation is to be inferred. A true judgment of it can no otherwiſe be formed, than by obſerving the general tenor of their diſpoſitions and conduct, reviewed under all their circumſtance and in all their relations during a long courſe of time.

It certainly is chiefly owing to inſtitutions, laws and principles of policy and government, originally derived to us as Britiſh coloniſts, that with the favour of heaven, the people of this country are what they are.

Notwithſtanding the tendency which all arbitrary governments, and particularly the long reign of ſuch a monarch as Louis the fifteenth, have to debaſe and corrupt their ſubjects, the people of France continued to be highly diſtinguiſhed by their talents, and by their progreſs in the arts both of peace and of war. It is true that I returned from that country to this with opinions unfavorable to their court, but not only without a wiſh unfavorable to them, but on the contrary, with ſentiments of good will and regard. That I have from early life, expreſſed ſtrong diſlike to the former arbitrary government of Frane is well known: the more I became acquainted with it, the more it appeared to me to be a government always dreadful id theory, and always more or leſs ſo in practice, according to the characters of thoſe by whom its powers were exercited.

In the revolution which put a period to it, I did cordially rejoice, I mean the one which limited the power of the King, and reſtored liberty to the people. The patriotic aſſembly which concerted and accompliſhed that revolution, and the people and army who concurred in and ſupported it, did themſelves immortal honor; and impreſſed me (altho' my judgment did not accord with all their acts) with great reſpect and eſteem for them; and with the warmeſt wiſhes for the ultimate ſucceſs and perfection of the conſtitution and government which they eſtabliſhed.

The ſucceſſors of that memorable aſſembly produced another revolution. They aboliſhed the conſtitution and government which had been juſt eſtabliſhed, and brought the king to the ſcaffold.

This revolution did not give me pleaſure. I derived no ſatisfaction from the diſaſtrous fate of a prince who, (from whatever motives) had done us eſſential ſervice, and to whom we had frequently preſented the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of our attachment and affection. This revolution had in my eye, more the appearance of a woe than of a bleſſing. It has cauſed torrents both of blood and of tears, and been marked in its progreſs by atrocities very injurious to the cauſe of liberty, and offenſive to morality and humanity. But this revolution having aboliſhed the monarchy, declared France a republic, and received the general concurrence of the nation, a new conſtitution became indiſpenſable: and as, in caſe this revolution ſhould be overthrown by the combined powers, they would doubtleſs dictate what that new conſtitution ſhould be, (an interference not to be ſubmitted to) I wiſhed ſucceſs to the revolution, ſo far as it had the object, not the diſorganizing and managing of other ſtates which ought neither to be attempted nor permitted, but the excluſive ordering of all internal affairs, and the eſtabliſhment of any conſtitution which the nation ſhould prefer. It gives me pleaſure to find that one has lately been ſo eſtabliſhed; and I ſincerely wiſh it may be the means of giving permanent peace, liberty and good government to France.

As to the iſſue of the war—I am far from deſiring that either France, Britain or Germany of any other power ſhould acquire a decided preponderancy in Europe. In my opinion, it would conduce more to the welfare and peace of thoſe nations, and alſo of the United States, that they ſhould remain in capacity to limit and repreſs the ambition of each other.

I will conclude this letter with an extract from one which I wrote to the late Secretary of State, dated at London on the 21ſt November, 1794, viz.

"I daily become more and more convinced of the general friendly diſpoſition of this country towards ours—Let us cheriſh it—Let us cultivate friendſhip with all nations.—By treating them all with juſtice and kindneſs, and by preſerving that ſelf reſpect which forbids our yielding to the influence or policy of any of them, we ſhall with the divine bleſſing, ſecure peace, union and reſpectability."

With ſentiments of eſteem and regard,
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JOHN JAY.

Robert Goodloe Harper, Eſq.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February Seſſion, 1796.

WHEREAS attempts have been made to diminiſh the confidence of the people in the Preſident of the United States, by miſrepreſenting the motives which determined him in the execution of his official duties, and particularly in his ratification of the Treaty, lately negociated by John Jay with Great Britain, as conſented to and adviſed by the Senate of the United States: which attempts manifeſtly tend to deprive the Preſident of the well earned eſteem and affection of his fellow citizens, the only reward acceptable to this diſintereſted patriot and father of his country —

Leſt, therefore, our ſentiments of the Preſident ſhould be deemed equivocal, and to relcue our republican character from the imputation of ingratitude,

Reſolved, as the opinion of this Houſe, That attempts to leſſen the well grounded confidence of the people in the Preſident of the United States, have a tendency to injure the cauſe of liberty, by weakening the influence of one of its principal defenders; they therefore merit and meet our pointed diſapprobation.

Reſolved, That the ſame diſintereſted devotion to his country, which characterized GEORGE WASHINGTON as commander in chief of our armies, has evidently diſtinguiſhed him as our chief magiſtrate.

Reſolved, That in the opinion of this Houſe, the Preſident in ratifying, and the Senate of the United States in conſenting to and adviſing the ratification of the Treaty, lately negociated by John Jay, with Great-Britain, were actuated by one motive, a regard to the peace and proſperity of their country.

Reſolved, That we conceive it to be our duty, as the organs of the people of this ſtate, to declare, that THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has not ceaſed to deſerve well of his country.

February 4, 1796.

Voted, &c. *Nem. Con.*

ELISHA R. POTTER, Speaker.

WILLIAM MARCHANT, Cleak pro tem.

In the HOUSE of MAGISTRATES,

Read the ſame day, and concurred, *nemine contradicente*.

By order,

HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

SENATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

Thurſday, Feb. 11, 1796.

WHEREAS the eſtabliſhment and operation of the preſent federal Conſtitution, by promoting the extenſion of commerce, manufactures and navigation, by enabling the United States, and the ſeveral ſtates, to provide for the payment of their reſpective public debts, by contributing to eſtabliſh public and private credit, by increaſing the national reſpectability in the eſtimation of foreign nations and, by preſerving the bleſſings of peace, have diffuſed a general proſperity throughout the United States.

And whereas, amidſt the eminent advantages derived from the preſent ſyſtem and before any ſubſtantial inconveniencies are felt therefrom, to make important alterations in the conſtitution, would be to relinquiſh principles eſtabliſhed by experience, in order to follow opinions

founded only in theory and to expose the welfare of the people to hazard:

And whereas, frequent alterations in the constitution, would have a tendency to excite a spirit of restless innovation, to bring on the reproach of a national levity, and to diminish as well the confidence of the people, as of foreign nations, in the existing government; and therefore ought not to be resorted to without cogent motives for so doing:

And whereas, if it were proper, at this time for this house to join in an application to Congress for calling a Convention to alter the Constitution of the United States, the amendments, to be proposed, should be such as would promote private justice, by rendering real property liable to the payment of just debts; and would establish the National Legislature on the true principles of representation, by enabling freemen, as well as freeholders to vote; and, by apportioning the Representatives among the several states, according to the number of those freemen: But this is not the period of experiment.

And whereas, the amendments suggested by the Legislature of Virginia, have not been proposed in the manner prescribed by the constitution; which authorizes the Legislature of two thirds of the several states, by application to Congress, to cause a Convention to be called for proposing amendments; but does not empower the state legislatures to use influence to obtain amendments in Congress.

Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate do not concur in the alterations of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of Virginia, in their resolution passed on the fifteenth of December last, and transmitted by the Governor of Virginia, for the consideration and concurrence of the general assembly of this commonwealth.

LEGISLATURE of MASSACHUSETTS.

VIRGINIA AMENDMENTS.

In a former paper we mentioned that the amendments proposed by the legislaturs of Virginia to the constitution of the United States, respecting the power to make treaties, were sent by his excellency the Governor to the Legislature. They were read in Senate, and sent down to the house without any proceeding thereon. In the House it was moved, that they be committed, which was negatived, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, February 4.

Mr. Fisk moved moved, that the Resolutions of Virginia be taken into consideration or committed. Dr. Jarvis seconded the motion. Considerable conversation ensued; at the close of which, 4 o'clock P. M. was assigned for taking the motion into consideration. At 4 o'clock the business being called up, it was moved by Mr. Williams, that it be farther postponed until the next day, at 11 o'clock, on account of the indisposition of Dr. Jarvis. [The Doctor, about 3 o'clock, was taken with convulsive fainting fits, and was so indisposed as not to be able to attend in the House. He has recovered considerably, but has not yet been able to take his seat.] The postponement took place accordingly.

Friday, February 5.

Agreeably to assignment, the house took Mr. Fisk's motion made yesterday, into consideration.—After considerable debate, that gentleman withdrew his motion, and asked leave to lay the following on the table, viz.

"That a committee be raised to take into consideration the expediency of obtaining amendments to the constitution of the United States, in a constitutional way."

This motion being seconded, a debate ensued. It was advocated by Mr. Fisk, Dr. Thornton, Mr. Slocum, Mr. Edwards, and several others; and was opposed by Mr. Sewall, Mr. Tudor, Mr. Strong, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bliss. Mr. Parker, and others—and the question being taken, shall leave be given, passed in the negative.

A motion to enter the numbers on the journal being also negatived. Mr. Fisk moved to re-consider the first vote. This motion renewed the debate, and the question, shall the former vote be re-considered and leave given to lay the motion on the table? was finally taken by yeas and were YEAS 46.—NAYS 98.

So the motion for the re-consideration passed in the negative.

It was then moved, that it be entered on the communication of the Virginia Resolves, read and sent up which passed.

Lots for Sale.

I WILL sell for cash or back lands, military in preference, several valuable Lots near Messrs. Thomas Patten and Co's. new buildings on King street; and the fee simple of two Lots now occupied by Mr. George Rutter and John Boyer, which pay sixteen pounds per annum. Mr. Thomas Irvin will shew the ground, and the terms may be known by applying to me in Prince William County.

VAL. PEERS.

N. B. Mr. Dobbin will forward any application to me.

Ellen Vale, Feb. 15. 1m.

I have now on hand, which I will

sell low for cash, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glass, white soap of an excellent quality by the box, tanners,' lamp and linseed oil, by the barrel, one thousand gallons of Stone Ware assorted, with an assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795

By the Southern Mail.

PETERSBURG, FEB. 19.

By a letter from the Governor to the commanding officer of the militia of Norfolk, dated the 12th instant, we find that the order issued by the executive of this state on the 29th ult. for arresting the departure of the Horses therein alluded to, is revoked—information having been received from the executive of the United States, unequivocally determining that no impediment ought to be opposed by the government to the purchase or exportation of any contraband articles by either of the belligerent nations.

By an arrival at Norfolk from the West Indies, we learn that the French have defeated the British in the island of St. Vincents, and that in this event the British lost 1200 men.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 30.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Hope, one of the transports which sailed with troops destined for the West-Indies, to his father, dated the 2d Nov. 1795, and which was received at Falmouth before the General Pinckney sailed.

"*Tuesday evening last, being nearly a breast of Torbay, and the most leeward ship of the fleet (about 320 vessels in all) a signal was made to get into the bay; but finding it impracticable, another signal was made to bear away for Portland road: it blew a hurricane. A cry was then heared of the ship being on fire, which made every soul give himself up for lost (180 of the 88th regiment, and 7 officers, were on board)—Some few of the crew more collected than the rest, rushed into the magazine, which smoaked extremely; and an uncommon quantity of water being thrown down, we extinguished every appearance of flame.—The business was nine bottles of spirits of Vitriol being marked "Mushroom Ketchup," were stowed in the lazaretto, between two bales of oakum, under which 25 barrels of powder were laid; the vitriol bottles being laid on their sides, the vitriol had eaten the corks and communicated with the oakum. The powder being so near the oakum, made us suppose that a few minutes would terminate us all. The gale increased, but we got into Portland tolerably safe. Another transport that was following us ran foul of the Thomas: also a transport carried away her foremast and bowsprit, and we saw her go on shore within 200 yards. Our misfortunes now began. Our anchors would not hold us, and drove foul of the Hannah ordnance ship. We came with our waist on her stern, her bowsprit played between our main and mizen masts. We expected to be sunk, as every stroke with the cut water make a wreck of our side. Luckily her jib-boom gave away, and we cut away all our rigging in order to drift clear. The Hannah then fell on our quarter; and one stroke would have sent us to eternity; had not at that moment her anchor given way. We brought up at last and were happy in our escape; 20 minutes after this she drove foul of us again within half a cable's length of a lee shore, and extreemly rocky; she cut away all her masts, and we cut away our fore and mizen, dropped another anchor, and fortunately brought up just time to see the Thomas go to the bottom; all was cleared away on deck, and we remained with two holes in our side, it blowing harder than I ever experienced it to do before; you must suppose the rest.*

"*The next morning we landed at Weymouth, and found on the other side of the bay that the Venus, the Piedmont, the Catharine, the Golden Grove, the Eolus, and several others had all gone down, scarce any saved; one lady escaped from the Catharine only, Col. Rose from the Golden Grove, and a few troops and seamen from the rest. I was sent to find out the bodies of the officers; I saw about 350 corpse that I knew; they laid strewed on the beach; the sight was horrible beyond conception. This day 125 more bodies drifted on the beach; as we are to be towed to-morrow to Portsmouth, I shall not have time to inspect them. The pilots bring in accounts of an immense number of vessels being lost; the extent of damage is unknown; I am incapable of telling you more; it has been the most distressing scene I ever witnessed.*"

LONDON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, November 23.

Mr. Sturt presented a petition from the London Corresponding Society, signed by upwards of ten thousand names; he then read to the house an extract of a pamphlet written by Justice Reeves, in which he said, that "monarchy of England was like a goodly tree, of which the lords and commons were merely branches; that they might be lopped off, and that the constitution of England would still go on without their aid." This, he said, was a most infamous libel on the constitution of this country, and every man who did his duty in that house ought to resent so gross a violation of the privileges of that house, and prosecute so daring an offender.

Mr. Sturt then took notice of the pension granted to Edmund Burke, Esq.

"A Parliamentary reform (said Mr. Sturt) you will have, or if not you may depend upon it, you will have a revolution. Had not these people good reason to complain of the manner in which the public money was lavished? If a brave officer lost a leg or an arm in the service of his country, he might perish unnoticed and unrewarded. But a man whose writings had set the world in flames, who had abused and calumniated the people, was rewarded for his hypocrisy and apostacy, with a pension of four thousand a year! This was what the Corresponding Society complained of, and this was what they had a right to complain of. It was such things as these that made a reform necessary."

After the reading of Mr. Reeves's pamphlet was concluded, it was moved, that it should be taken into further consideration on Thursday next. Agreed.

PARIS, November 26.

The executive directory has published a decree, appointing a certain hour for selling grain and flour, and each citizen is obliged to carry a certificate of the number of persons in his family, in order that they may be provided accordingly.

December 2.

Letters from Calais advise, that two English commissioners are arrived from Dover for the purpose of requesting the legislative body to treat the French emigrants lately driven on the French coast by stress of weather, as wrecked persons, and to send them back to England; and to declare at the same time, that in case of non compliance, reprisals should be used against the four French commissioners, lately taken on their voyage to Martinico.

By the Northern Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 17.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, to the Editor of the Gazette of the U. S.

"I connot here restrain myself from observing to you, that next to the jacobinical opposition to government, there is nothing so approbrious as the larcenies and felonies that are committed at the Post Offices, for it is not pretended that the mail is robbed by any foot pad or highwayman; yet letter are broke open when they contain banknotes, and newspapers are sure to be purloined, when it is expected or known that they contain matter more than ordinary interesting.

"This, Mr. Fenno, is a scandal to any society who have advanced to our station in political regimen; and will destroy the institution as an instrument of revenue, by rescinding the literary intercourse (of a commercial nature especially) between man and man, and city and city, and state and state. I do not mean here to reprobate the conduct of the Post Master General, because I am persuaded that neither he nor his assistant will leave any stone unturned to counteract the evil: but to point out the grievance in the hope, that Congress will, in their wisdom, take such measures, as in future may prevent the repetition of these disgraceful and injurious practices."

From the AURORA.

To the PRINTERS of NEWS PAPERS in the UNITED STATES.

A COPY RIGHT for MR. RANDOLPH'S Vindication was obtained for two purposes; to secure a reimbursement of the necessary expences of printing, and to diffuse as many copies as possible, unmutilated and entire. The means for the accomplishment of these objects having been pursued, I have now no hesitation in granting permission to any printer of a Newspaper, to re-publish in his paper, Mr. RANDOLPH'S Vindication—and I do accordingly give full permission to that effect.

SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1795.

We hear great objections in Congress to the Mint establishment, on account of the expence.—But some substantial and commercial reasons will render this object trifling.

It is the business of government to give us as much as possible a national character—to nationalize our opinions—our manners—our business and habits. Every thing that has this effect even in a remote degree, should receive the countenance of government. This destroys the poor pride springing from supposed preference or distinctions, and gives that equality and sameness of opinions which insensibly produces *attachment*. The boy that has the better top—the man that has the better horse—and the state that has some advantage, real or imaginary, over its neighbour, assumes some airs of superiority, which are always unfriendly to cordial affection.

The abolition of different nominal values of coin, is of so much utility to the commercial world, that some expence to effect it ought not to be dreaded, and the decimal arithmetic proposed is such an excellent substitute for every other kinds as to claim the attention of all nations, not in coin only but in weights and measures.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 22.

On Saturday evening last arrived the Danish ship Count Bernstorff, captain Foyne, from Cadiz. Letters by this arrival are as late as the 12th December; from one of which, the following is an extract:

Cadiz, December 12th.

"We hope the desirable event of a general peace in Europe, is now very near at hand, when we may expect to see our communications with America greatly encreased."

Captain Foyne left Cadiz on the 18th of December, at which time there were 7 French ships of the line and 3 frigates lying there. A French sloop of war that came from Marseilles, was lost on the Porpoises, the day capt. F. sailed. The captured Mediterranean fleet was brought into Cadiz by the French while he lay there; some of which had been sold, and permission obtained to sell the whole.

Two English ships, part of the Mediterranean fleet, with very valuable cargoes, observing no chance of escaping at the time of the capture by the French, immediately reversed their colours, as if taken and manned as prizes, and proceeded with the rest of the fleet, until they passed the fort of Cadiz, when they doused their colors, and put themselves under the protection of the Spaniards. Admiral Mann was lying off Cadiz when he sailed, with 6 sail of the line, several frigates, and one sloop of war. A war between England and Spain was the daily and universal topic at Cadiz; and seemed to be much wished for by the people in general.

Alexandria, February 25.

On the 24th ult. at his seat in Loudoun, departed this life in the 68th year of his age, after a long and painful illness which he bore with uncommon patience, WILLIAM ELLZEY, Esq.—He had been for about forty years engaged in the profession of the law, and during ten years together of that time he served his country in the legislature—in private life he was truly amiable—while he had a father he was a most loving and dutiful son—the most tender husband and parent—an affectionate brother and friend—and to his slaves an indulgent master. The writer might add much more was he to follow the dictates of his heart: the above will be sufficient to shew his respect for the memory of a man so deservedly dear to him.

The celebrated Klopstock has lately published some reflections on the fate of LA FAYETTE, which concludes thus: "Yet detested as he is by both extreme factions, proscribed by ROBESPIERRE at his club of Jacobins, inveighed against by PITT; he still enjoys the consolation of knowing that his name is dear and respectable to the small number of real friends to liberty, whom the violence of faction has left in the world. The wise and illustrious BERNSTORFF applauded his virtues. The kindred soul of KOSCIUSKO glows with indignation at his unmerited sufferings; the eloquent voice of FOX and SHERIDAN has been raised to load his persecutors with execration; and the heart of WASHINGTON himself, has bled for the hard fate of his fellow soldier in the cause of Liberty." (L. P.)

Spring Barley.

THOSE who are disposed to sow Spring Barley, may by early application be supplied with some extraordinary fine seed, the product of last year, from the English early rath ripe, imported in January, 1795.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Feb. 24.

To be Sold,

On board the Schooner Diligent, now lying at Col. Hooe's wharf,

100 hogsheads of Stone Lime of a superior quality. For terms of sale enquire of the master on board. Feb. 25.

To Rent,

THE Store I now occupy, situated on the north west corner of Fairfax and Prince streets, or I would sell my lease for two years from the first of March next. For terms, in my absence, apply to Mr. John Gill.

A. DOBBIN.

Feb. 25.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the common of Alexandria a sorrel MARE with a flaxen mane and tail, about 15 hands high, large and strong made—also a black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, long mane and tail. It is supposed (if not stolen) they may have followed some waggon going up the country, especially as the Mare had been accustomed to a waggon, previously to my purchasing her.—They were both shod all round.

The above reward will be paid to the person delivering them to me in this town—or one half the sum for either.

Wm. HODGSON.

February 28, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. a negro man named HENRY, about five feet 10 inches high, about 26 years old, he is stout and well made, a carpenter by trade, he carried with him a quantity of good clothes, among which were two Drab great coats, with plain plated buttons, one of the said Coats was let out in the sleeves, which made a difference in the colour of the cloth; he also carried with him a pair of boots. The above reward will be given to any person, who will secure him in prison, so as I get him again.

GEO. FRENCH.

Fredericksburg, Feb. 17, 1796.

To be Sold

To the highest bidder, by the Subscriber on the premises on Thursday next if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A LEASE for six years of 100 acres of Land, about 15 of which is well taken with Timothy, situated between the Red House and Moore's Tavern and adjoining Matthew Whiting Esqr's plantation; on which there is a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meet-house and stablage for ten horses, a grist mill, Miller's house, still house and malt house, all in good order and one of the the best situations in the county of prince William for a store as well as the business of milling and distilling.—Also a waggon and team of four horses, a handsome coachee and harness, a pair of well broke horses, three stills and a sufficient number of casks, milch cows and a number of other articles: all of which will be sold for cash, except the plantation; and six mouths credit will be given for one half the amount.

JAMES M'CLANIHAN.

N. B. Also one other waggon and four horses, on twelve months credit. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the augmented stock, and will continue open until the whole number of shares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cash'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of subscribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday the 21st January next, a subscription will be opened at the Court-house in this town, under the direction of the President and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty shares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Assembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are subscribed—each share is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each share at the time of subscribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the subscription.

By order of the President and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

THE subscribers have imported in the brig Nancy from New-Castle, a general assortment of

Earthen Ware;

Together with a small assortment of elegant

Cut and plain Flint Glass, which they mean to dispose of for Cash, on reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, at their house in Pitt-street, opposite Capt. Jesse Taylor's.

☞ Painting, Gilding, &c. as usual, in all its various branches, and as they have imported paints of the first quality, those who employ them may rely on having their work done in the best manner.

MACLEOD and LUMSDON.

Feb. 4. eptw.

FREESTONE,

Warranted equal if not superior in quality and colour to any on the continent.

WE have commenced the Stone-cutting business at JOHN DUNBAR's *Quarry* on Aquia Run, Stafford county, Virginia, which we mean to carry on in its various branches in the neatest manner—those gentlemen engaged in building at any seaport in the United States may be supplied (with at least) the ornamental parts of their houses at a moderate expence, as by preparing the stone at the quarry, there will be a great saving in waste and carriage. Those who think proper to apply to us may be furnished with any article in our line for building, as well as tomb and head-stones, chimney pieces, steps, platforms, &c. &. and know our terms by calling on ——— *Charleston, (S. C.)* Mr. Alexander M'Robert, *Richmond;* Messrs. John Proudfett & Co. Merchants, *Norfolk;* Col. George Gilpin, or Col. Dennis Ramsey, *Alexandria;* Mr. John Debloise, Merchant, *City of Washington;* Mr. William Robb, Merchant, *Baltimore;* Messrs. J. Warder, Parker & Co. Merch'ts, *Philadelphia;* ———, *New-York;* to whom specimens of the stone will be sent the first opportunity, and orders left with either of the above gentlemen, or forwarded to the subscribers shall be punctually attended to by

JOHN HENRY & CO.

Aquia, near Dumfries, 1st Feb. 1796.

N. B. We will give generous wages to a few good stone cutters.

J. H. & Co.

I will furnish Freestone by the ton, quarried agreeable to the dementions ordered, and deliver it along side a vessel in Aquia creek, (Potowmac river,) where any may load with safety that does not draw above ten or twelve feet water, for terms (which will be made convenient to undertakers and others) apply as above or to

JOHN DUNBAR.

Aquia, near Dumfries, 1st Feb. 1796.

For Sale,

Valuable real property in fee simple.

A HOUSE and LOT on the south side of King street, the second below Pitt street, containing in front 31 feet 6 inches and extending back 176 feet 3 inches.

The house is built of brick, 27 feet front, by 40 feet deep; two stories high with a good brick kitchen; there are two cellars under the house, in one of which is a plank floor.

The front part has been occupied as a store, but might be easily converted into a parlour; the house is well finished throughout, and has every convenience for the accommodation of a family. The lot is enclosed with a neat pailing and laid out in a garden. It will be sold either for cash or on credit. Any person wishing to purchase such property will please to apply to the subscribers who will give a general warrantee.

JOHN and THOMAS VOWELL.

Alexandria, Feb. 11, 1796.

An assortment of Garden Seeds for sale. A. DOBBIN.

From a London Paper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR,

If you think the following Epigram, written on a fact, worthy insertion in your valuable paper, by one who has sent you several little poetic Morceaus, you are welcome to it.—You will know who is meant.

—

The Quixottic expedition; or the Knight and the Windmill.

WE have a *Quixottic* in this age,
('Tis long since mankind knew one)
As bold, and not a whit more sage—
In fact a very true one.

But in this point you'll understand,
These *Quixottics* disagree, sir?
The first fam'd Don was of the land,
While ours is of the sea, sir.

What tho', alas! not on the main
Are Virgins to relieve, sir;
Nor Giants fell to cut in twain,
Great deeds are to atchieve, sir.

To Noirmoutier we all repair
On Gallia's coast, you know, sir,
Where Windmills out of numbers are,
Full fifty in a row, sir.

Our gallant knight forever wrong,
Enflam'd at such a sight, sir,
Orders the gun-boats all, ding-dong,
Attack them in the night, sir.

Dire was the din, which scar'd the foe,
And dire was the affray, sir;
Full many a Windmill was laid low;
And then—we sailed away, sir.

Still sums immense we waste amiss,
Send thousands to perdition,
Tho' each French trip has prov'd like this.
A Windmill Expedition.

Alexandria, 20th Feb. 1796.

AT a meeting of Commissioners appointed by an act of the Legislature of this state to open books and receive subscriptions for a Turnpike Road to be made from this place to the Great Falls of Potomac, a sufficient number being present to authorise their proceeding on the business; they therefore hereby give notice that a book will be opened at the Court House, in the town of Alexandria, on Monday the 28th day of March next, and will be continued open from nine o'Clock in the morning until six in the evening, for four successive days, to receive subscriptions for that purpose, when and where those who wish to become subscribers will be pleased to attend in person, or by proxy.

RICHARD CONWAY,
JOHN POTTS,
JONAH THOMPSON,
WILLIAM HODGSON,
ROBERT YOUNG.

Stabling.

THE *Subscriber informs the gentlemen of Alexandria that he has fitted up a large and convenient stable, well provided with the best hay, oats, &c, and under the care of an attentive and experienced hostler—those who may send him their horses may depend on proper attention being paid to them on moderate terms.*

JOHN GADSBY.

FOR SALE,

The Rope Walk in this Town,

with the term of servitude of several blacks, who are good Rope-Makers. The Rope Walk is in good order and may work 20 hands with care. Possession may be had the 15th of next month. A credit of six months will be given—the payment to be secured by a note negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria with a good endorser. Further particulars will be made known on application to

JAMES IRVIN.

Alexandria, Feb. 16. t. f.

The Members of the Alexandria

Society for the Relief and Protection of Persons illegally held in bondage are notified, that their stated meeting comes on the evening of the 26th inst, at 7 o'clock, to be held at the Council Chamber.

EDWARD STABLER, Sec'ry.

Feb. 23

William Bowie,

TAYLOR and HABIT MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has remov'd to Prince street, two doors above the post-office.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours.

Those Ladies and Gentlemen who may please to favour him with their commands may have any article in his line made up and finished in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

N. B. The house in Fairfax street, next door to the naval office, to let—for further particulars enquire above, or to Mr. Lanty Crow near the premises.

February 11- 3m.

TO BE LET,

And Poſſeſſion given in Autumn—

The Farms appertaining to Mount-Vernon Eſtate, in Virginia; four in nuuber; adjoining the Manſion Houſe Farm. Leaſes will be given for the term of fourteen years to real *Farmers of* good *reputation and none others need apply.*

THE largeſt of theſe, called River Farm, contains 1207 acres of ploughable land; 879 of which are in ſeven fields, nearly of a ſize, and under good fences; 212 acres (in one incloſure) are, generally, in common graſs paſture; and 116 acres more are in five graſs lots and an orchard (of the beſt grafted fruit) all of them contiguous to the dwelling houſe and barn. On the premiſes are a comfortable dwelling houſe (in which the Overlooker reſides) having three rooms below, and one or two above; an old barn (now in uſe) and a brick one building 60 by 30 feet, beſides ends and wings, ſufficient for ſtabling 20 working horſes, and as many oxen, and an excellent brick dairy, with a fine ſpring in the middle of it. Thirty black labourers (men and women) being the uſual number which have been employed on this farm, are, with their children, warmly lodged, chiefly in houſes of their own building. The ſoil is a loom, more inclined to clay than ſand, and with ſlight dreſſings yields grain well, particularly wheat. Encompaſſed on two ſides by the River Potomack, and on a third by a navigable creek, the inlets therefrom, in a variety of places, afford an inexhauſtible fund of rich mud for manure, or compoſt.—The waters abound in a variety of fiſh and wild fowl; and one or more ſhad and herring fiſheries might be eſtabliſhed thereon.

Next in ſize is Union Farm (ſo called from the annexation of two together). This has alſo ſeven fields, nearly equal in ſize, and containing in the aggregate, 841 acres of ploughable land; beſides 67 acres of mowable meadow; principally of reclaimed ſwamps of the richeſt ſort; and four lots of 5 acres each, deſignated for clover, by the ſtables. On the premiſes are a comfortable (though ſmall) dwelling houſe, in which the Superintendent of the eſtate reſides; with a kitchen and other convenient houſes, very pleaſantly ſituated on the river. In the centre of the farm there is a new houſe with two rooms below, and two above (inhabited by the overlooker of the farm.) Covering of the ſame kind, and for about the ſame number of labourers and their families, as at River Farm, belong to this; and perhaps one of the beſt and moſt convenient barns of brick in America, for grain (in and out of ſtraw) and for the accommodation of ſtock of all kinds, working horſes and oxen. The ſoil of this farm is not unlike the laſt, but rather more tenacious. There is one excellent ſhad and herring fiſhery appertaining thereto, with convenient houſes for ſalting and barreling them up; and another which has been, and might again be, uſed to advantage. This farm being bounded by the river and a navigable creek for a conſiderable extent, abounds as the other does with the ſame kind of inlets, and reſources of mud, wild fowl, &c.

Adjoining to the laſt mentioned farm, and at the head of the creek which bounds the ſame, is Dogue-Run Farm; conſiſting of 517 acres of ploughable land in ſeven fields, differing but little in ſize; with 132 acres of mowable graſs in ſeveral incloſures; part of which being of the richeſt reclaimed ſwamps, remain permanently in graſs; the other part is alternately in graſs and grain. On the premiſes are, a new dwelling houſe occupied by the Overlooker (warm and comfortable though ſmall); with covering for twenty odd black labourers and their families; a new brick barn with an open circular floor to threſh or tread on, through which the grain paſſes to a floor below where it is always ſecure, and ready for winnowing; ſtables for thirty odd working horſes and oxen adjoin the barn, and covering for other kinds of ſtock, all entirely new. The ſoil of this farm is a good loom, rather lighter than thoſe of the preceding.

The fourth farm is called Muddy Hole; and has the ſame number of fields with the reſt; beſides four graſs lots of 5 acres each, ſurrounding the barn and ſtables: the whole making together 476 acres of ploughable land. The Overlooker's houſe is ſmall and but indifferent; the cover of the labourers is ſimilar to thoſe which have been already mentioned; and ſufficient for 15 or more of their families. The barn, (which is of wood) and ſtables for 8 or 10 horſes, are good. The ſoil has a greater mixture of ſand in it, than either of the other farms, and is of a thinner quality.

Theſe four farms, with the woodland appertaining to the tract, make altogether about eight thouſand acres; the whole of which are incloſed by a poſt and rail fence and the tide water of the river and creeks. The farms, and every field belonging to them, are as level as a farmer would deſire, and without ſtones or ſtumps to impede teh plough or harrow. They are diſtant from Alexandria about 8 miles, from the Federal City 12, and from George-Town 16 miles by land, and the ſame by water; at all of which places there are ready markets and good prices for every article the farms produce.

As theſe farms are large, and can ſuit a few only in their preſent extents there is a diſpoſition favourable on my part, to divide them into lots of any ſize, correſponding as nearly as may be with the preſent fields; many of which are ditched and hedged: provided an aſſociation of reſpectable farmers could agree in the partition, and would erect at their own expence on thoſe lots that would be ſeparated from the preſent buildings, ſuch conveniences as would accommodate and content themſelves.—As an inducement to them to encounter this expence and that many, rather than a few induſtrious farmers may be accommodated thereby, I would add three years to the engih of the leaſes of thoſe lots on which there would be no buildings. It is to be underſtood, however, that the aſſociation muſt be complete before the diviſion of any farm will be made, or a part thereof let. And it is to be further underſtood, that the agreement for either of theſe farms as they now are, or if parcelled out, muſt, if rented at all this year, be entered into before the firſt of September (Auguſt would be ſtill better) becauſe, arrangements and preparations for the enſuing crops muſt commence by that time, whether I rent or retain them in my own occupancy.

Mr. William Pearce, the Superintendent of that eſtate, and living thereon, will ſhew the premiſes, and give ſuch information as may be required relative to the terms on which they may be obtained: And as there is a ſketch of the farms in my poſſeſſion (in this city) ſhewing from actual and correct ſurveys their relative ſituations, with the figure and contents of each field, graſs lot, and meadow ground, from whence ideas more ſatisfactory than can be formed from an advertiſement may be derived, it may be ſeen on application to my private ſecretary, Mr. Dandridge, and the terms known on which they may be had.

If the farms are let, the occupants may be accommodated on juſt and reaſonable terms, in a ſale of the ſtock which is upon the ſame; conſiſting of draught horſes, oxen, and working mules; black cattle, ſheep and hogs; carts, ploughs, (of the beſt kind) harrows, and every kind of implement, neceſſary on a farm. And they will be allowed the privilege of taking from the woodland neceſſary fuel, and timber for repairing fences, &c. under certain reſtrictiont to be agreed on and inſerted in the leaſes.

Beſides theſe farms, which have been in my own occupation, there are ſmaller lots of arable land adjoining there, to, which may alſo be had on the terms before mentioned; together with a merchant mill ſituated within the general incloſure. This mill works two pair of ſtones, one pair of which (of the beſt French burr) are employed in the manufacture of wheat, the other pair, of Cologne, are deſignated for country work. Evans's patent machine for hoiſting and cooling flour (erected either by himſelf or brother), rolling ſcreens, fans, bolting cloths, &c. &c. (all worketl by water) are complete. The tide flows up to the mill tail, and boats deliver and receive their lading at the door, from whence it is hoiſted by water into the garners above. Near the mill is a comfortable houſe and convenient gardens, &c. for the miller; and a commodious ſhop within 60 yards of them for coopers. If deſired 30 or 40 acres of tillable land may be had with the mill.

For Sale;

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, VIZ.

On the Ohio River, in four tracts.

The firſt, Called Round Bottom, is about 15 miles below Wheeling, a little above Captenon, and oppoſite to Pipe Creek; bounded by the river in a circular form for 2 miles, and 120 poles, containing	587 acres.
Second, Is the firſt large bottom below the mouth of the Little Kanhawa, beginning 3 or 4 miles therefrom, and about 12 or 15 miles below Mariatte. Its breadth on the river is 5 miles and 120 poles, and contents	2314
Third, Is about 20 miles ſtill lower down; being the 4th large bottom on the S. E. ſide the river, below the Little Kanhawa. It is bounded by the river 3 miles and 52 poles, and is furniſhed (as I have been informed) with an excellent mill ſeat, contents	2448
Fourth, Is the next large bottom (on the ſame ſide of the river) and a little above the Great Bend thereof; its breadth on the river is 5 miles and 70 poles, and contents	4895
Total on the Ohio, S. E. ſide thereof	9744

On the Great Kanhawa, in four tracts.

The firſt, Is on the Weſt ſide of the river, beginning within 2 or 3 miles of its confluence with the Ohio; about the ſame diſtance from the town of Mount Pleaſant, and about 6 or 8 from Galipolis. It borders on the river 17 miles and 51 poles, and contents	10990
Second, Is on the Eaſt ſide of the river a little higher up and bounded thereby 12 miles and 227 poles, containing	7276
Third, Is at the conflux of the Kanhawa and Cole Rivers (Weſt ſide of the former) and in the fork thereof, and bounded by the two rivers 5 miles and 88 poles, contents	2000
Fourth, Is on the Eaſt ſide nearly oppoſite to the laſt mentioned, 6 miles and 19 poles, contents	3000
Total on the Kanhawa	23,266

As it is not more preſumable than it is wiſhed, that all who are inclinable to become purchaſers of theſe lands will themſelves, or by agents in whom they can confide, examine them critically; nothing more will be ſaid, relative to them, than that they may be conſidered as the cream of the country in which they lye, being the richeſt interval lands on the two rivers, to the extent that has been enumerated; that is, in the aggregate 57 miles. That they were ſurveyed before any ſettlements, or grants of land were made therein: That all of them are patented in my name, many years ago, ſome near 25; and, that the titles to them are indiſputable.

In addition to the above, the following tracts are for ſale alſo: viz.

On the Little Miami, upper ſide, within a mile of the Ohio,	830 acres.
About 7 miles up the ſaid Miami	977
And ten miles from the mouth thereof	1235
Total on the Little Miami	3042

In Kentucky: On the rough branch of Green River, are two tracts adjoining each other, one containing three, the other 2000 acres 5000

Of theſe five laſt mentioned tracts I have no other knowledge than what is derived from the reports of the ſurveyors, made on the premiſes; ſome 8, and others 12 and 13 years ſince; which certify that they are lands of the firſt quality. The three firſt are near to, if not adjoining (the river only ſeparating them) the grant made to Judge Syms and others, between the two Miami's; and being in the neighbourhood of Cincinnati and Fort Waſhington, cannot, from their ſituation, (if the quality of the ſoil is correctly ſtated) be otherwiſe than valuable. Thoſe lying on Green River in Kentucky, beſides being fertile and well watered, are ſaid to contain an extenſive and valuable bank of iron ore; the working of which would be of public utility, as well as private advantage. And moreover, as the population in that part of the ſtate is encreaſing rapidly, the value of theſe lands muſt increaſe proportionally.

The terms on which all the lands herein offered for ſale may be purchaſed, are

One fourth of the coſt to be paid when the bargains are concluded, and the conveyances ſhall be made.

The other theree-fourths in five years, with intereſt, annually, and punctually paid.

A Mortgage upon the premiſes, will be taken for ſecuring payment of the unpaid principal ſum, at the end of the above term of five years; and unqueſtionable ſecurity for the punctual payment of the intereſt on the day, in every year that it ſhall become due, at the place of my reſidence; or to any agent I may appoint; or to be depoſited in ſuch bank, or banks as ſhall be agreed.

As theſe lands, particularly on the Ohio and Great Kanhawa, are unqueſtionably among the moſt valuable on the Weſtern waters; and I am willing to allow time to explore them, I will enter into *no* contracts for *any* part of them until the firſt of September next; but will receive propoſals at any time previous thereto. On *that* day a preferrence will be given to the perſon or perſons who ſhall have made the higheſt offers; provided they are adequate to the real value of land, and the terms herein mentioned are ſtrictly entered into, and compliance therewith is ſecured.

The plots, and ſurveyors reports, of *all* theſe lands may be ſeen by any who are inclined to become adventurers in the purchaſe of any, or all of them by applying to Mr. Dandridge.

Geo. Waſhington.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1ſt, 1796.

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two hundred & ſeventy two acres

of Land lying on the Shanondoah River, near Keys's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Oſborne, amounting in the whole to about £.900 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } *Com'rs.*

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kinds of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILL INKS

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.

Notice.

TAKEN from the Houſe of Mr. *John Wiſe* on the night of the 11th inſt. a new Cambiet cloak with ſleeves: the poſſeſſor by returning it will prevent a proſecution if diſcovered, and much oblige

Wm. HARPER.

February 18.